

second. Head broad, brassy green, densely rugoso-punctate, the clypeus with strong separate punctures; mesothorax golden-green, very densely punctured; scutellum blue-green, polished, the punctures small and weak; area of metathorax golden-green, very coarsely irregularly reticulate. Abdomen golden-green, smooth and polished, without distinct punctures, hind margins of segments not darkened; venter with a long curled scopa on second and third segments; hind spur much shorter than its mate, and furnished with three long blunt spines and a rounded lobe beyond.

Hab. Tacloban, Leyte, Philippine Is. (Baker coll. 3672).

Resembles *H. testaceipes*, Friese, from Java, but the abdominal segments are not dark-bordered, the femora are less red, &c.

Sphecodes bakeri, sp. n.

♀.—Length 7.5 mm.

Black, with the abdomen red, the apical part more or less dusky, but not black; small joints of tarsi obscure reddish; head much broader than long, eyes very prominent; mandibles falciform, bidentate, the apical part obscure red; clypeus densely punctured; antennæ black, third joint very short; mesothorax coarsely and extremely densely punctured; area of metathorax coarsely ridged, divided into two rows of large shining hollows, with a transverse ridge between them; hair of head, thorax, and legs white; tegulæ piceous, with a hyaline spot. Wings dilute fuliginous; second s.m. very high and narrow, receiving first r. n. a little before its end. Abdomen shining, impunctate; apex dark.

Hab. Dapitan, Mindanao (Baker coll. 3662).

Distinct from the species described from Java by the black legs and red abdomen; not very close to the species of India or Formosa. Genus new to Philippine Islands.

LVIII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—LVII. By W. L. DISTANT.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Membracidæ (continued from p. 328).

Division GARGARARIA.

Gargara addahensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and body beneath black; femora black, their apices and the tibiæ and tarsi testaceous; tegmina

greyish white, their basal areas black, a narrow transverse fuscous fascia before apex and the extreme apical margin palely of the same colour; lateral areas of sternum greyishly tomentose; pronotum thickly punctate, sparingly shortly pilose, the lateral angles subprominent, the posterior process broad, robust, its apex subacute and reaching the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin; basal tegminal dark area punctate.

Long. 3 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. 2 mm.

Hab. W. Africa; Addah, Gold Coast (*H. T. Palmer*, Brit. Mus.).

A short, broad, and very robust species.

Gargara fraterna, sp. n.

Pronotum and legs pale chestnut-brown; face black, thickly, finely, palely pilose; tegmina pale chestnut-brown with pale greyish suffusions, principally appearing as a transverse fascia near base and small elongate spots on apical area, the apical margin also distinctly paler; body beneath greyishly pilose, a greyish-white spot at each basal angle of the posterior pronotal process; pronotum thickly finely punctate and obscurely pilose, the lateral angles subprominent, with a strong percurrent central longitudinal ridge, posterior pronotal process broad and robust, distinctly centrally concavely sinuate, its apex black, subacute, and recurved downwardly, slightly passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin.

Long. 3 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. 2 mm.

Hab. W. Africa; Addah, Gold Coast (*H. T. Palmer*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to the preceding species, but, apart from its different colour and markings, the posterior pronotal process is a little longer and more concavely sinuate.

Gargara perpolita, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and legs black; tegmina greyish white, about basal fourth black and apical third purplish black; abdomen beneath greyish white, with the segmental margins black; pronotum thickly, somewhat coarsely punctate, centrally, percurrently, longitudinally ridged, the lateral angles subprominent, the posterior pronotal process broad, robust, almost straight above, the apex subacute, a little recurved and distinctly passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin.

Long. 3-4 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. 2½-3 mm.

Hab. Uganda Prot.; Budongo Forest, Unyoro, 3400 ft. (*S. A. Neave*).

Var.—The apical third dark area of the tegmina appearing only as two united transverse fasciæ.

Hab. Uganda Prot.; Mpanga Forest, Toro, 400–800 ft. (*S. A. Neave*).

Gargara aenea, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and legs black; body beneath black, obscurely, shortly pilose; tegmina bronzy brown, the basal area, narrow costal margin, apical margin and apical area of inner tegminal margin, black or piceous, in some specimens a subapical spot of the same colour; pronotum thickly punctate, the central, longitudinal, percurrent carination more pronounced on the posterior process, which is very slightly sinuate, its apex obtusely acute and reaching the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin, lateral angles subprominent; dark basal area of tegmina punctate.

Long. 6 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Uganda Prot.; Entebbe and Budongo Forest, Unyoro, 3400 ft. (*S. A. Neave*).

Gargara aterrima, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, body beneath, and legs shining black; tegmina black, the apical area more or less pale bronzy brown; pronotum thickly, coarsely punctate, somewhat faintly, longitudinally, percurrently carinate, the posterior pronotal process broad and robust, strongly tricarinate, the apex obtusely acute and reaching the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin; this process is nearly straight, scarcely at all sinuate, strongly ridged above, and declivous on each side.

Var.—Tegmina totally black with the exception of a narrow transverse ochraceous fascia near base.

Long. 6 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Uganda Prot.; Budongo Forest, Unyoro, 3000–4000 ft. (*S. A. Neave*); Buamba Forest, Semliki Valley, 2300–2800 ft. (*S. A. Neave*); Mabira Forest, Chagwe (*C. C. Gowdey*).

The typical specimens were received from Mr. Neave, the varietal form (one) from Mr. Gowdey.

Gargara asperula.

Centrotus asperulus, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 162 (1858).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Gargara semifascia.*Centrotus semifascia*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 94 (1857).*Hab.* Malacca, Borneo.*Gargara semivitreata*.*Centrotus semivitreus*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 94 (1857).*Hab.* Singapore.*Gargara minuscula*.*Centrotus minusculus*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 191 (1868).*Hab.* Mysol.*Gargara biplaga*.*Centrotus biplaga*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 191 (1868).*Hab.* Celebes.*Gargara venosa*.*Centrotus venosus*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 189 (1868).*Hab.* Tondano.*Gargara consocia*.*Centrotus consocius*, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i. p. 164 (1857).*Hab.* Borneo.*Uroxiphus simplex*.*Centrotus simplex*, Walk. Insect. Saund., Homopt. p. 78 (1858).*S.* Africa.*Terentius rolandi*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and body beneath black, legs piceous (face mutilated in unique type); tegmina shining ochraceous, the apical area shining, brilliant castaneous, base, costal area, and very narrow apical margin black; pronotum thickly, coarsely punctate, centrally, percurrently, longitudinally carinate, the carination somewhat faint on anterior area and more pronounced on the posterior process, which is apically attenuated, its extreme apex acute, and passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin; tibiae distinctly pilose; lateral areas of the sternum greyishly tomentose.

Long. 8 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. 4 mm.

Hab. N. Queensland; Kuranda, 1-100 ft. (*R. E. Turner*).

Terentius punctatissimus.*Terentius punctatissimus*, Stål, *Œfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh.* 1869, p. 286.*Centrotus spissus*, Walk. MS.*Centrotus pictipennis*, Walk. MS.*Hub.* New Guinea (*Wallace*); Batchian (*Doherty*); Dorey (*Wallace*).Two specimens in the British Museum are labelled *C. spissus* and *C. pictipennis*, Walk., but I cannot trace any description of the species.*Terentius retractus*.*Centrotus retractus*, Walk. *Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x.* p. 190 (1868).Morty (*Wallace*).*Terentius conterminus*.*Centrotus conterminus*, Walk. *Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x.* p. 190 (1868).*Centrotus curtus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 190 (1868).Aru (*Wallace*).*Terentius reductus*.*Centrotus reductus*, Walk. *Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x.* p. 190 (1868).New Guinea (*Wallace*).*Terentius nubifasciatus*.*Centrotus nubifascia*, Walk. *Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x.* p. 191 (1868).

New Guinea.

Terentius densus.*Centrotus densus*, Walk. *Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x.* p. 189 (1868).

New Guinea.

Under the too all-embracing genus *Centrotus*, as used by Walker, that writer described two species under the name of *C. densus*—one the above, and another from Borneo (*Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. i.* p. 163, 1867). As these two species belong to different genera, both names are available.

TIBERIANUS, gen. nov.

Pronotum anteriorly gibbous and rounded, its frontal area somewhat truncate and a little inclined inwardly, strongly, centrally, longitudinally, percurrently carinate, the anterior

area with a strong carination on each side of the central one and parallel with it, the posterior process only slightly elevated above the scutellum, moderately slender and impinging on the tegmina, the apex subacute, and reaching or passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin; legs moderately robust but not dilated; tegmina with four apical and two discoidal cellular areas.

This genus is to be recognized by the tricarinate surface of the anterior disk of the pronotum combined with its unarmed lateral angles.

Tiberianus typicus, sp. n.

Pronotum testaceous, its disk and the posterior process more or less piceous; face testaceous, thickly, finely, palely pilose; legs and abdomen beneath testaceous, the sternum more piceous; tegmina subhyaline, wrinkled, the base narrowly testaceous or piceous, the costal margin testaceous, the venation pale fuscous; pronotum finely pilose and punctate, the pronotal ridges very prominent; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 4 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. S.F. Rhodesia; Umtali, 3700 ft. (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Tiberianus bulbac us, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and legs fuscous-brown; tarsi ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, wrinkled, the base fuscous-brown margined outwardly with an obscure pale ochraceous macular fascia, costal area more or less shaded with fuscous-brown, the venation concolorous, very obscurely and finely speckled with fuscous-brown; pronotum thickly punctate, very obscurely pilose, centrally, longitudinally, moderately, percurrently carinate, the discal area tricarinate, the lateral carinations parallel to the central one, the lateral angles subprominent, the posterior process tricarinate, its apex subacute and distinctly passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin.

Long. 5 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Stellenbosch (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Demanga deflectens, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum shining black; face more or less and base of scutellum thickly ochraceously pilose; legs black; lateral areas of sternum ochraceously pilose;

tegmina bronzy brown, extreme basal area black, narrow costal area piceous, black at base, immediately beyond the black basal area a macular transverse pale ochraceous fascia; ocelli about as far from eyes as from each other; face very strongly deflected; pronotum unarmed, coarsely punctate, the disk elevated, posterior process somewhat slender, strongly tricarinate, at a distance from scutellum, straightly obliquely deflected from near base, and impinging on inner margin of tegmina near its posterior angle; scutellum with the apex upwardly recurved.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. 3 mm.

Hab. Brit. E. Africa; Ngare Narok, 12,000–13,000 ft. (*Capt. A. O. Luckman*); W. slopes of Kenya, on Meru-Nyeri Rd., 6000–8500 ft. (*S. A. Neave*). German E. Africa; Ruanda Distr. (*Dr. C. K. Marshall*).

The genus *Demanga* was founded for the reception of an Indian species; it is now also found to be represented in the Ethiopian Region.

PROMITOR, gen. nov.

Pronotum elevated, practically unarmed, strongly centrally longitudinally carinate, on each side near base an irregular foveate spot, the margin of which is strongly irregularly ridged, the posterior process robustly recurved to apex of scutellum, after which the apical area is slender, linear, and upwardly and backwardly recurved, the lateral pronotal angles shortly and obsolete subacute.

Allied to the Oriental genus *Coccosterphus*, Stål, but differing in the entirely divergent structure of the posterior pronotal process, the completely visible scutellum, &c.

Promitor nominatus, sp. n.

Head fuscous-brown; pronotum pale ochraceous; legs pale brown, the apices of the femora and the whole of the tarsi ochraceous; body beneath fuscous-brown; tegmina subhyaline, wrinkled, the base, a subcentral fascia, a more oblique subapical fascia, and some irregular apical spots fuscous-brown; pronotum thickly coarsely punctate, the posterior process robustly recurved to apex of scutellum, after which the apical area is slender, linear, and upwardly and backwardly recurved, about or almost reaching the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin; face moderately deflected.

Long. 5 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Brit. Mus.); mouth of Umkomaas River (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

UMFILIANUS, gen. nov.

Pronotum elevated, the front oblique, the posterior process moderately slender, tricarinate, convex at base, well separated from scutellum (which is quite exposed and about as long as broad), its apical area impinging on the tegminal suture and the apex about reaching the inner tegminal margin, lateral angles subprominent; ocelli almost as far apart from each other as from eyes; face a little concavely declivous; legs simple; tegmina with four apical areas.

By the shape and direction of the posterior pronotal process resembling the genus *Indicopleustes*, Dist., but altogether removed from the division in which that genus is located by the absence of lateral pronotal processes.

Umfilianus declivis, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black; legs black or piceous; body beneath black or piceous, the abdominal segmental margins ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, wrinkled, base and subcostal area obscurely ochraceous, the costal, subcostal, and apical veins black, the interiors of the basal cells also blackish; scutellum about as long as broad, its apex and a small spot at each basal angle greyishly tomentose; lateral areas of the sternum ochraceously tomentose; pronotum thickly finely punctate; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 6 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. angl. 3 mm.

Hab. Mashonaland; Umfili River (G. A. K. Marshall).

LIX.—*On the Extension of the Range of the American Slipper-Limpet on the East Coast of England.* By G. C. ROBSON, B.A.

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RECORD of the progress of the American slipper-limpet (*Crepidula fornicata*) in its invasion of the English coastal waters was brought up to date by Orton (1) when he described its occurrence at Emsworth, in Hampshire. This gave the animal a range from Mersea Island (Essex) to Hampshire, with a secondary area of distribution (apparently quite disconnected with the S.E. one) on the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coast (discussed by Murie (2)). In the summer of the